

Investigation of the medium-spin level structure of ^{78}Se

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Introduction

The variation of the low-lying spectroscopic properties along the chain of even mass of Se-isotopes is shown in Fig.1. Lying in between the rotor and vibrator line, the transitional nucleus, ^{78}Se is expected to exhibit complex level structure at medium spin regime owing to the competition between the rotation induced deformation effect and the $g_{9/2}$ two proton excitation modes. Due to the difficulty of populating this isotope adequately through heavy-ion induced fusion-evaporation reactions, all the previous investigations on ^{78}Se were carried out through scattering and transfer reactions [1]. The previous investigation with α -induced fusion reaction was carried out [2] using a smaller array of Ge(Li) detectors. Here, we report the preliminary spectroscopic results of ^{78}Se obtained from an experiment with alpha induced fusion reaction where a bigger array consisting of high resolution Compton-suppressed Ge Clover detectors.

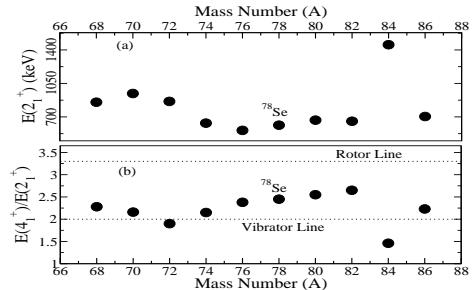


FIG. 1: Variation of (a) energy (in keV) of 2_1^+ states and (b) the ratio between the energies of the first 4_1^+ and 2_1^+ states of even-even Se-isotopes.

Experimental Details and Data Analysis

The excited states of ^{78}Se were populated through the $^{76}\text{Ge}(\alpha, 2n)$ fusion-evaporation reaction. The 30 MeV alpha beam was delivered by the K-130 Cyclotron machine at VECC, Kolkata. The target was prepared through the centrifuge process of enriched ^{76}Ge (94% enrichment) powder on mylar backing. The thickness of the target was about 2 mg/cm^2 . Two such targets were stacked together in order to increase the yield of the residual nuclei. The gamma rays emit-

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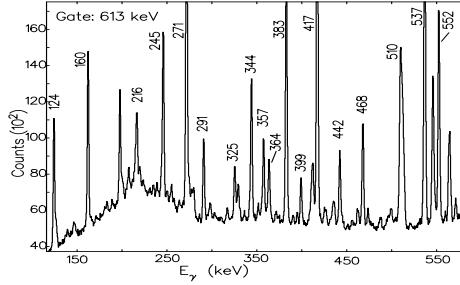


FIG. 2: A representative $\gamma - \gamma$ coincidence spectrum with the gate on $613(2^+ \rightarrow 0^+)$ -keV ground state feeding transition of ^{78}Se . Majority of the unmarked peaks are the newly observed transitions in ^{78}Se .

ted from the excited states of the residual nuclei were detected by Indian National Gamma Array (INGA). The INGA spectrometer used in this experiment was consisted of seven Compton-suppressed high purity Ge Clover detectors and one Low Energy Photon Spectrometer (LEPS). Four Clover detectors were placed at 90° relative to the beam axis, two at 125° , and one Clover and the LEPS at 40° . The gain-matched data were sorted into $\gamma\gamma$ symmetric and asymmetric matrices using the sorting code “IUCPIX” [3]. A representative $\gamma\gamma$ coincidence spectrum is shown in Fig.2. The peaks labelled with their transition energies belong to ^{78}Se . The preliminary analysis indicates the population of the levels up to $E_x \sim 7$ MeV with $J \sim 15\hbar$.

The multipolarity assignments of the transitions have been carried out through DCO-method. A DCO-matrix was constructed by sorting the data from 90° detectors along the x-axis and the data from 125° detectors along the y-axis. The measured DCO-ratios, with the use of known quadrupole transitions as

gates, for a few transitions belong to ^{78}Se has been shown in Fig. 3. For a pure quadrupole transition, the expected DCO-value is 1; whereas a pure dipole transition should have a DCO-value of 2. The scattered DCO-values for the known dipole transitions are suggestive of the presence of significant mixing from $E2$ -component. The results from

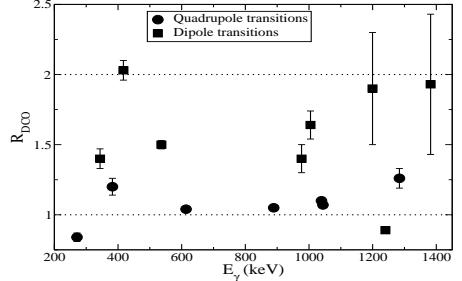


FIG. 3: The plot of the DCO-ratio values of a few dipole and quadrupole transitions in ^{78}Se . The DCO-values have been extracted with the use of known stretched quadrupole transitions as the gating transitions.

the on-going analysis would be presented during the symposium.

Acknowledgement

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References

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